SATURDAY MOUNING, AUGUST 28, 1958

E. G. RASTMAN, F. C. DUNKINGTON, J. D. GRIFFITH,

In the discussion of political questions it is profitable to recur to the opinious of wise and thoughtful men who have considered those questions in times | Representatives of the people, and, them, to the gone by and who have derived their political principles from the authors of our government and the fathers of the Democratic faith. In our examination of the currency question we have referred to and quoted the slews of Jappazson, Jackson, Polk, friend and advocate; and I have continued to be so and other distinguished statesmen, who had thought maturely on this subject and whose convictions are entitled to the highest respect and veneration. We tined to remain upon the statute book of the coun have found that their opinions formed in the midst 'try until it shall, at least, have had the benefit of a of financial difficulties precisely similar to those which we have lately encountered corresponded in in every material point with those we have en- be its advacate. But, believing that its pra-

We find also on further investigation that many of our living statesmen, who now occupy high places in the councils of the nation and who have won and retained the confidence and esteam of the party by the important corriers they have rendered to the country, entertained and expressed, years ago, the same sentiments with regard to the financial policy of the State; and we have been surprised to observe with what accuracy they foresaw and predicted the very evils which have been lately realized from our banking system. Hon. Guonon W. Junes, one of the great antagonistic measure of paper money and the truest and most reliable Democrats in the Union, corporations in this country. And, whatever argua man who has always been watchful of the interests of the masses, and has resisted every encroachment upon their rights, delivered a speech in 1846 in the fact, that it is the antagonistic measure of paper Congress of the United States on the surrency quastion, in which he expend the false and perateious system of banking which was then growing up lo this State and warned the country of the very calemities which have fallen upon us as the result of that system. We commence the publication of his speech to day and will continue it until it is finished, believing that all our readers will be pleased to have in their possession this valuable and interesting document. We shall follow this up with extracts from the speeches of other eminent living statesmen whose high character and position in the country, will give great weight and anthority to their opinions. See First and Fourth Pages.

The Louisville Journal proposes to reorganise the Whig party of the South, with a view to handing it over to the Black Republicans. In making this transfer, the Journal exacts no conditions from the Republicans except that they shall adopt the name of Whige. It demands from them no recogtution of slavery. It signifies its readiness to aid them in the "accomplishment of their sime" and and Know Nothings of the South, provided the Republicans will add a Tariff plank to their platform, and change the name of their party. Notwithtence for the support which the sisted the prohibit fore the Republicans will receive the Journal and sume to distate any terms to their superiors. They must join them under their present name, and must not attempt to modify the Philadelphia platform. The Journal has already admitted that the North must "have a preponderating voice" in the new party. It must concede still more. The Republiouns, according to the Gazette, will refuse to have anything to do with the Journal, or its party, unless they will come in with their hands tied and with the collar of servitude upon their necks. The Journal would, no doubt, consent to these conditions, for the sake of aiding its abelition friends and "defeating it's bitterest enemy, the Democracy." It remains to be seen whether any portion of the Whig or Know Nothing party will accept the terms which the Gazette imposes upon them. That paper

The Louisville Journal earnestly arges a consolidation of the Opposition forces, and vainly hopes for a resuscitation of the Whig party. It is too late. The Southern Whigs might have saved it, by oppo-sing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, along with their Northern brethren, but they cannot now undo what has been done. The golden opportunity for securing a long lease of power to the National Whig party was thus lost forever. We must fight, hereafter, on the issues of the day, and unice on a National Republican organization, or remain apart. We see no other alternative, as yet. What is there, really, in the Philadelphia platform, to which Opposition men, anywhere, can object !

The American party is certainly gaining no new strength. The Journal may well despair of it, and the following caudid admission of that paper will be endersed by Americans elsewhere: "To speak frankly, the American movement was

made at a most unpropitious moment. It has had no chance for a fair national hearing. The repeal of the Missouri compromise created such an intense sectional excitement as to exclude the consideration of all other questions. The movement has had no practical effect but that of postponing the defeat of its billierest enemy, the Democracy. We mean no peactical effect for the present."

It would seem from the tone of contempt in which it speaks of them, that the Gazette hardly thinks the Know Nothings are worth having on any terms. Truly, the editor of the Journal is to be pitied almost as much as despised. The Black Republicans themselves spurn him even when he would lick the dust from their feet.

Our neighbor of the Banner has a very funny article on what he calls "the marriage of the old Hunkers and Pressoil Democrats of New York," in 1856. Our neighbor considers this an offset to the fusion of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans which we noticed a few days since. Now, the difference between these two cases is too plain to escape any body's notice. No considerable numher of those who had been identified with the antislavery factions of New York voted for Mr. Bronan-AN. If they had done so he would have carried the State. A corporal's guard of disaffected Democrats who had once acted with the Freenollers, returned to the ranks in that canvass; but in doing so they abandoned their freesoil doctrines and came over on a sound, conservative platform, which has been endorsed by every Southern State except Maryland. The Knew Nothings, on the other hand, have gone over to the Black Republican platform and are aiding in the establishment of their anti-slavery policy. Are we right in supposing that the Banner approves

of that movement? Only a few days ago our neighbor unjustly denounced the Democratic party as an extreme southern organization; he now as unjustly denounces it for amulgamating with freesoilers. It matters not how inconsistent are the charges urged against the Democracy, the Banner adopts and repeats them all. Let the Democratic party act as it may, our neighbor is determined it shall not escape condemnation. He has predestinated our damnation and applies to us Lonnago Dow's interpretation of the Calvinistic

You can and you can't, You will and you wo'ut; You'll be damed if you do. And you'll be be damed if you don't.

From Santa Fedence of the 21st, per U. S. Express Company to Boonville, says the Sants Fe mail with dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

A private letter received in Santa Fe, infimates

THE OURBENCY QUESTION.

Speech of Hon, Sec. W. Jones. Bill to Provide for the Better Organization of the Treasury, and for the Collection, Safe keeping, Transfer and Duburrement of the Public Rev resid in the House of Depresentatives, April 1, 1806. The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, in the chair,) on the Bill for the better organization of the Treasury, &c.

Mr. Jouns addressed the committee as follows: Mr. CHAIRMAN : This is an old and rather threadare subject; yet I trust it has lost none of its interest with its true friends and advocates, but that they are as auxigus now for the establishment of the system contemplated by this bill, as they were when it was first recommended to the consideration of the ple themselves. When I first saw the Message of the President of the United States recommended a disconnection between the business of this Government and the backs of the country, the proposition met with my sincere approbation. I was then its from that day to this I trust that now it is near to to its consummation. I hope, and I believe, that this Congress will pass this bill, and that it is desfair trial of its merits. If, in practice, it should be found to work detrimentally to the public interest, or to the safety of the public funds, I shall no longer operation will be the reverse of all this, I shall vote for it, with a confident expectation that all the good which itsfriends anticipate from it, will be realized I shall you for it, because I believe that this Goresu ment, under the nuthority given to it by the Constitution to lay and collect taxes, and to appropriate the money, should accomplish these objects through the instrumentality of its own officers, who are subject to its control and responsible to it for their sotion, and not by means of fictitions, law-created, soulless, bodyless, and corrupt corporations, whether brought into being by the General Government or the Governments of the different States of the Union. I shall vote for it, because I believe it to be ments gentlemen on the opposite side may ostensibly urge against the passage of this bill, I believe that the true cause of that opposition is to be found in money and corporations. It is true that the measure will not, of itself, annihilate paper banks, but, by its adoption, the Government at once refuses to touch or handle the paper of these worthless institutions. Those who have to pay money to the Goverament, and who use the paper of these banks, will be under the necessity, when they come to make their payments, to demand from them gold and silver coin, with which to pay their duce. I cannot agree with some of my friends who are in favor of what they call well regulated State banks. In my humble judgment such a thing has never yet been seen or read of by any man. A well-regulated or an honest bank, practically speaking, is, in my opinion, something which it is beyond the sagnoity of human nature to make The history of the world, I believe can show no record of such a thing. I believe that those who established this Government intended to create, and thought they had created, a hard money Government; and that they believed that they had precluded and excluded from the United States all that worthless trash which we

What are the facts? Let us go back, for a moment, Mr. Chairman, and see what the authority given in the Constitution of the United States on this subject is. On of the clauses of that instrument declares that the States shall not smit bills of credit." At that nition of Southern rights or Southern equality; no day, according to my reading, bills of credit were abatement of their extreme opposition to the instias well understood to be paper money, as gold and
silver are understood to be money now. To sustain this assertion I will read an extrabt from the Ad. dress delivered to the Legislature of Maryland, objects, and pledges the co-operation of the Whigs | relative to the proceedings of the General Convention held at Philadelphia, in 1787, by Luther Martin, Attorney General of Maryland, and one of the Delegates in said Convention. He says:

"By the tenth section [of the Constitution] every standing the humiliating concessions which the State is prohibited from emitting bills of credit. As Journal offers to make for itself and its party, the Cincinnati Guzette, a Black Republican paper, haughting the consent of Congres; but the Convention was so tily rejects the proposition. They must manifest smitten with the PAPER MONEY dread, that they in- we should have said, in Tennessee, that it required Whigs of the South gave to the Nebraska bill, be my opinion, air, that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that, as we had not given an authority to the General Government for that purpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States. * * : depreciated only ten per cen'., we should have said ed upon an erroneous construction of law. If he more necessary to retain it in the States. * * : it required one hundred and ten cents to make a should, however, confirm it, the land will not be taits followers into their service. They must not pre- General Government for that purpose, it was the And it was my opinion, if this power was not to be | dollar; whilst, at the same time, the only dollar exercised by a State without the permission of the known to this Government was of uniform value from General Government, it ought to be satisfactory even one end of the Union to the other-that is to say, to those who were the most haunted by the apprebannion of PAPER MONEY. I therefore thought it my duty to vote against this part of the system."-Elliott's Debates, vol. 1, page 376.

Mr. J continued: By reference to the debates in the convention of the State from which you, Mr. Chairman, came, assembled for the ratification of this Federal Constitution, you will will find that one that ratification was, that it did prohibit the emission of bills of credit by the States. It was contended by some of the delegates there, that if the Constitution was ratified with that provision in it, not only would it prohibit the future emission of bills of oredit, or "paper money," as they were termed, but that Congress could, and in all probability would, pass a retrospective law in relation to the paper money then in circulation. This, it is true, was not the only reason or objection urged against the ratification of the Constitution, but it was one of the sees. Upon that point, however, I have a few augreatest obstacles to it. And when the convention ion neitheir to reject nor to ratify the Constitution of the United States, they adopted another resolution, advising the State authorities to call in and redeem its paper at as early a period as practicable. will read an extract from a speech delievered in the Convention of North Carolina, on the adoption

of the Federal Constitution, by Mr. Maclaine. In the 10th section of the 1st article, it is provided, among other restrictions, that no State shall amit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. sir, this has no retrospective view. It looks to fu-turity. " " It does not look back, but forward. It does not destroy the PAPER MOREY which is now actually made, but prevents us from making any more."-Eiliott's Dehates, vol. 4, pages

I will also read extracts from a speech of Mr. Davie, also a member of the Federal Convention, in the Convention of North Carolina: "If the States had been compelled to sink the

aper money instantly, the remedy might be worse than the disease. As we could not put an immediate end to it, we were content with prohibiting its future increase, looking forward to its Entire Extin-GUISHMENT when the States that had an emission circulating should be able to call it in by gradual of Massachusetts and Connecticut had been great sufferers by the dishonesty of Rhode Island, and similar complaints existed against this State. This clause became, in some measure, a preliminary with the gentlemen who represented the other States. 'You have,' said they, 'by your iniquitous laws and paper emissions, shamefully defrauded our own citizens. The confederation prevented our compelling

you to do them justice; but before we confederate with you again, you must not only agree to be honest, but put it out of your power to be otherwise.' -Elliott's Debates, vol. 4. page 188. And again, I read an extract from a speech of Mr. Iredell in the North Carolina Convention :

"There is nothing in the Constitution which affects our present paper money. It prohibits, for the future, the emitting of any, but it does not interfere with the paper money now actually in circulation in neveral State."-Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, page 185. Mr. J. continued: By reference to the debates

which took place in the Convention of the State of South Carolina, on the ratification of the Federal mon circulation." - See Peter's Reports, vol. 1, pp Constitution, it will be seen that there also it was | 481-2-8 4. contended that this provision would prevent the States from making a paper currency, and that it would exclude everything of that description from the country. I read an extract from a speech of Mr. Charles Pinckney, on the 19th section of article 1st of the Federal Constitution, in the South Carolina

"The only parts of this section that are objected to are those which relate to the emission of money, and its consequences, tender laws, and the mpairing the obligations of contracts.

How extremely useful and advantageous must this restraint be to those States which mean to be honest, and not to defraud their neighbors! Henceforth, the citizens of the States may trade with each other without fear of tender laws, or laws impairing the nature of contracts. The citizen of fouth Carolina will then be able to trade with those of Rhode Island, North Carolina, and Georgia, and be sure of receiving the value of his commodities Can this be done at present? It cannot! However just the demand may be, yet still your honest, suf

the per property the property of the persons

knowledge of the true springs of public prosperity.

The less which America has sustained since the peace from the pestilent effects of name and the true will of cradiable and the term 'bill of cradiable and the pestilent effects of name and the true will of cradiable and the term 'bill of cradiable and the term 'bil the necessary confidence in the public councils; on the industry and morals of the people; and on the For the purpose of this opinion, it may be sufficient. character of Republican Government, constitute an enormous debt against the States, chargeshie with this unadvised measure, which must long remain unsatisfied; or rather, an accumulation of guilt, which can be explated no otherwise than by a vol untary sacrifice on the altar of instice of the power which has been the instrument of it. In addition to these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the same reasons, which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulatto be at liberty to substitute a paper medium instead of coin. Had every State a right to regulate the value of its coin, there might be as many curver cies as States; and thus the intercourse among them would be impeded. Retrospective alterations in its value might be made, and thus the citizens of other States be injured, and asimosities be kindled among the States themselves. The subject of foreign Powers might suffer from the same dause; and hence the Union be discredited, and embroiled by the indirection of a single member. No one of these mischiefs is less incident to a power in the States to emit paper money, than to coin gold or silver."

Mr. J. continued: Another reason why I believe that the members of the Federal Convention intended to establish a hard-money Government, is, that the States, it will be conceded by all, possessed and could exercise, prior to the formation of that Government, the sovereign power of "coining money and regulating the value thereof." Yet, under the Government, we find that the States of the Confed eracy surrendered to the General Government all the power to coin mency which they possessed. They prohibited themselves from coining money, even of gold and silver, and they expressly delegated the power to this Government. What was their object in delegating that power? It was, that a stable, uniform, equal currency and standard of value might be established, which should be the same in every part of the Union. Is it, then, reasonable to sup pore that the States forming this Confederacy should surrender this high prerogative of covereignty-the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof-and that they should, at the same time, retain the power of making its representative?—of making that which should pass in the room and stead of it? No, sir. They believed, as I believe, that they did, in effect, establish a hard-money Government They had suffered much; they had been taught in the best of all schools—the school of experience. A standing and a lasting monument of the changes and fluctuations which have resulted from the use of paper acy is still visible to this country. How did it come to puss, that when the dollar was in value but four shillings and six peace sterling, we found that here, where we are now legislating, it had come to be seven shillings and six pence? and that in a neighboring State it had come to be eight shillings? Virginia, and the New England States, at the same time, it required six'shillings to make a dollar. How, I ask, did this come? Not by the different sizes of the coin, but by the depreciation of the different value of the paper issues used by the different col-onies on this continent. The men of that day prob ably had not gone so far into the science of currency when Virginia issued her paper, it depreciated so far as to take six shilings of that paper to make what was really four shillings and six pence. In South Carolina, the depreciation was not so great; for it received only four shillings and eight records for it required only four shillings and eight peace of her paper to make four shillings and six pence eterling. In New York, where the depreciation was greatest, it required eight shillings of their depre-ciated paper to make four shillings and six pence specie or sterling. Instead of taking off the discount when the paper became depreciated, they only added the amount of depreciation which would bring the paper up to the original value of the dollar. If we had done this in the late suspension of specipayments throughout this country, instead of reading in the newspapers that Tennessee paper was twenty-five per cent. discount, and Mississippi paper, fifty, sixty, one hundred, or five hundred per cent., and the paper of another State, ten per cent., one hundred and twenty-five cents to make a cents to make a dollar, according to the paper they issued. In another State, where the paper was

one hundred cents. I know that this argument is sometimes met by the declaration that bank notes are not bills of edit, and that therefore they do not come within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States. Now, there is one proposition in which I believe all men concur; that is, that no State in this Union can issue paper intended to circulate through of the first and paramount objections raised against the community or to perform the functions of mon This would be a direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution. But to get over this difficulty, it is said that the State Legislature, though it cannot itself, in its own sovereign capacity, issue this paper, yet that it can incorporate a company and invest that company with a power which it does not itself possess and cannot exercise. To my mind, such a doctrine is absurd. It is absurd to suppose, for a moment, that a State can delegate to a creathorities, which I desire to read. Here is one of of that State came finally, as they did, to the resolu- | Chief Justice Marshall-a man who stood pre eminent for his legal attainment-a man who, if I am not mistaken, is regarded by the opponents of this bill as being the true exponant of the Constitution.

"What is a bill of credit? What did the Constiution mean to forbid? In its enlarged, and perhaps its literal sense, the term 'bill of credit' may rehend any instrument by which a State engages to pay money at a future day, thus including a certificate for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our untry, equally limit the interpretation of the terms. The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds its self to pay money at a future day for services actu-ally received, or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes, in ommon language, denominated 'bills of credit. mit bills of credit,' conveys to the mind the idea of uing paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, which paper is redcemable at a future day. This is the ense in which the terms have been always un-

"At a very early period in our colonial history, the attempt to supply the want of the precious met-als by a paper medium was made to a considerable extent; and the bills emitted for this purpose have pean frequently denominated bills of credit. During the war of our Revolution, we were driven to this expedient, and necessity compelled us to use it to a most fearful extent. The term has acquired an appropriate meaning; and 'bills of credit' signify a paper medium, intended to circulate between individuals, and between Government and individuals for he ordinary puposes of society. Such a medi-um has always been liable to considerble fluctuation. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often great and sudden expose individuals to im nense lose, are the sources of rainous speculations, and desiroy all confidence between man and man To cut up this evil by the roots, a mischief which was felt through the United States, and which deeply afflicted the interests and prosperity of all, the people declared in their Constitution that no State should emit bills of credit. If the probibition means anything, if the words are not empty sounds, must comprehend the emission of any paper medium by a State Government for the purpose of com-

Judge Story, (Mr. J. continued,) whose authority, n the estimation of the opponents of this bill, is second only to that of Chief Justice Marshall, says: "It would seem to be obvious, that as the States are expressly prohibited from coining money, the chibition would be wholly ineffectual if they night create a paper currency, and circulate it as noney."—Story's Commentaries on the Constitution abridged edition-page 498.

And again: "At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, bills of credit were universally understood to sig-nify a paper medium intended to circulate between individuals and between Government and individusls, for the ordinary purposes of society. Such a medium has always been liable to considerable fluctustion. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often great and sudden, expose ind . viduals to immense losses, are the sources of speculations, and destroy all proper confidence between man and man. In no coun'ry more than our own fering citizen must be content to receive their depreciated paper, or give up the debt. * *

"No more shall paper money, no more shall tender
laws, drive their commerce from our shores, and
darken the American name in every country where

darken the American name in every country where

for the object of the prohibition to cut up the whole
mischief by the roots, because it had been deeply
felt throughout all the State, and had deeply affechad these truths been felt in all their force. Sr. Louis, Aug. 25 —A dispatch from Indepen-lence of the 21st, per U. S. Express Company to their offers those treasures which the weakness and ted the prosperity of all. The object of the prohidishonesty of our Government have long hidden | bition was not to prohibit the thing when it bore a from the publiceys. The firmness of a just and even system shall bring them into circulation, and honor form or name it might assume. Is the words are having determined not to surrander the murderor of Major Brooks' negro, and having even invited the troops to fight.

Business at Santa Fe is very brisk. The Garette states that nearly \$200,000 worth of goods have been sold therewithin two months.

An abundance of rain has fallen throughout New Mexico, rendering irrigation unnecessary. that war with the Navajoe Indians is inevitable, they and virtue shall be again known and countenanced NOT MERKET EMPTY SOUNDS, the prohibition must

tion. And in the 44th No. of the Pederalies, Mr. to deal with absdows, and to leave substances .- REATNESS AND DESPATCH!

peace from the pestilent effects of paper money on onl history, and its meaning well ascertained and the necessary confidence between man and man; on settled, not only by that history, but by judicial in to say that bills of credit, the subject of prohibi-tion of the Constitution of the United States, were essentially paper money. They were paper issues, intended for circulation, and for receipt into the Treasury as cash, and were sometimes made a tender in payment of debts. To put an end at once, and forever, to evils of this sort, and to dangers from this source, the Constitution of the United States has declared that 'no State shall emit bills of credit nor make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, nor pass any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts." To be consinded to morrow.

INTERESTING PROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Revulsion in the Government Hevenue-The Effects of the Tariff-The New York Pusion Convention-Ameri-cans and Republicans Uniting-The Great Falls Decision. Washington, Aug. 23.—It is a year since the com ercial revolution began with the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. It has not yet ended, and the public revenue is perhaps yet to experience its severest effects. The country has not recover fram it, and cannot for some time. Business is dull, even in its great centres, while in the interior there is a continued state of stagnation. There is no active circulation of money in the country, although there is a considerble accumulation of idle capita This is the period of the year when business is ordinarily most a live-when importations are argest and when the country dealers buy in their tocks. But we see that instead of an importation at New York of over six millions for the third week of August, as in 1856, the amount for the last week

in the same or greater ratio. There is a grawling disposition at the North to impute the deficiency in the revenue and the de-pression of business to the tariff of March, 1857. nothing could be further remote than is the alleged cause from the assumed consequence. The tariff of 1857 has not exhibited its effects to any extent for it had scarcely taken effect when the rerolsion commenced and utterly deranged the business and currency of the country, and reduced the revenue. It had no effect unless it was in bringing into the country some goods in advance of its opration, which, so far as they have been thrown on the market, have been sold at a secrifice. A high tariff, if it existed, could not create a market for goods, either foreign or domestic, that the country does not want and is unable to pay for. It is by no means certain that a resort to a high tariff by Congress at the next session will increase the revenue. suless there should occur at the same time, and from other causes, a general revival of trade and business; and under such a recuperation, the revenue would rise without a change in the tariff. At all events I venture the prediction that Congress will not tamper with the tariff at the coming about session. The New York fusion convention is a matter of ical moment, whether it be considered in reference to the men who controlled it, or the time and place of holding it, or the influence which it is un doubtedly to have upon party movements in the Em pire State. It is extraordinary with what alacrity both the republicans and the Americans of New York second this proposed fusion movement. They vie with each other in mutual concessions of their principles for the sake of the desired harmony. Even Horace Greely comes forward to renounce further opposition to the admission of new slavehold-

The truth is that both of these parties in New York, and in other Northern States, were tottering, and there obliged to unite their interests in order to obtain a victory. The movement extends far be-yond the limits of New York. It commenced in Obio under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Corwin. In Illinois, so far, the fusion has been of another character. The Americans have there manifested a disposition to merge with the Douglas democrats. But they will, probably, come into the Corwin and Greely movement, and units with the republicans. believed that Judge Brewer, when the verpany shall come before his court, will set it aside on account of excessive damages, and as being foundken by the government. The resources of engineering will avoid the necessity of submission to so gross an imposition .- Baltimore Sun

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Tub. LEAVESWORTH, Aug. 25-Fer U. S. Express Co. to Roonwille 25th Utah mail dates to July 31st have been received. News uninteresting. The army continues to be occupied in making preparations for winter.

All is quiet at Salt Lake City. Surgeon Walls of the army, arrived with the mail.

The Kansas Election. St. Louis, Aug. 25 .- The Board of Commissioners constituted by the English bill have issued their proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 3,512 majority. The whole vote was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received. A few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

Pennsylvania Politics. Pirrssungs, Aug. 25 .- The Anti-Tax and Ameriican County Conventions to-day attempted to fuse, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The Anti-Tax party nominated Thomas Williams, for Congress, from the Twenty-Second District, and adopted the balance of the Democratic ticket. The Americans nominated Gen. Marshall, Republican, for Congress. The Twenty-First District appointed conferces for nominations with the Twenty-Second. The balance of the ticket is composed partly of the nominees of the late Republican Convention.

Consecrated. PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Rev. Samuel Bowman assistant bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, was consecrated this morning in Christ Church, in the presence of a large concourse, including large ers of the congregation of St. James' and St. John's churches, Langaster, to which he has been attached many years. \$1 Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, presided, and Bushop De Lancey, of New York, assisted in the consecration, and preached the dedi-

WANTED.

WANTED a genteel, active, business man, as pastner, with cash capital of \$1900, in a genteel, profitable and cash business, which will pay from ten to fifteen hundred dollars a year, (be much be a business man.) Address immediately it, at [access Address immediately it. at FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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e usual time payments or for cash, to suit purchasers.

F. R. ZULLICOFFER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS: THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, of all the different styles, selected with great care in New York. He invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to call and examine.

aug27-im SAM. PRICHITT, 54 College street. NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

OF DRY GOODS, FOR 1858. FURMAN & CO.

W.R. are now in receipt of an extense; a and complete stock of American and Foreign, staple and fancy Dry Goods, Varieties, &c. Our assortment of Ladies' Press Goods, Cloaks, Mantles, Shawis, Embroisteries, White Goods, Robes, Hankets, Ciotha Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinets, Hosiery, and all kinds of Woolen Fabrics, will compete with if not surpust, any that was ever before ex-hibited in the Southeast. rior inducements will be offered to cash and prompt tim A call is respectfully solicited from all the merchants visiting

this market.

We will pay the market price for all kinds of barter.

FURMAN & CO.

aug27 No. 2 Public Square, near the Suspension Bridge.

ENION AND AMERICAN

Book, Job, and Fancy Printing

ESTABLISHMENT.

Job Printing, in all its varieties, qualiand solicit a since of their patrenage. Having a commplete

Printing Establishment, we are prepared to exe PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING In Black or Colored Inka; Gold, Silver, or Crimson Brown

at short notice, and in the Neatest and Best Style of the Art.

Steamboat Bills, Programmer Circulars, . Bills Lading Cardo, Catalogues, Books, Checks, Pamphlets, &c.

Also, all descriptions of Printing for Bailroads, Insurance Companies, Banks, Schools, Colleges, Academies, and Agricultural Fairs.

OUR POSTER DEPARTMENT In the most COMPLETER of any in the City; and for either Show or Theatre Printing, we cannot be sur-

in the country, and with our facilities, we are prepared to execute any kind of Printing that may be called for, with nonline and disputch, and on reasonable terms. We solicit a trial of our

IRBY MORGAN & CO., No. 7 and 8 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn. WE have received and opened our eather sthek of Fall and Winter Goods, Embracing elegant lines of New Styles Dress Goods, Fancy Prints—our usual quality and in good variety,

Men's Wear—a large store; embracing a splendid assortment of the first grades of Pancy Cashmers. Henry Staple Fabrics and Varieties s make a complete stock of Guods, to which we invite the atten-on of Fercham to only.

This lat he test stoul of guide we have ever opened in Minimilla. we think well worthy the careful attention of all purse ing to sell again. [ang27] IRUT MORGAN & Co.



Our Autumn Style. MOLESKIN HATS! 1858, Is now ready for an Imperion and Delivery.

n and Delivery.

A. J. FRANCINCO.

Introducer and Medeler of Fashlons,

No. 23 Public Square, Nashville. MARSHED HAT ... edentionen are invited to se A. J. FRANCISCO, Hat Store. 6 FRANCESCO'S.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of first factors to me directed from the Circuit Gours of the United States for the Middle Bistric of Tennesses, which is founded upon a judgment rendered in ast Court on the Wall day of April, RSE, wherein Downs & Co. wer plainting, and William Warn was defendent, I will empose at pain. the sale at the court house door in the city of Nashville, on the 16th day of Outober next, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said city of Nashville, tring on Charry street, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner, of a lot on mild Charry street, formerly owned by S. B. Marshall, and running these southwardly along Cherry street eighty best to an Alley, thence along mid Alley northwardly 66 feet to a corner of anid Marshal, thence with his line to the beginning corner, it being the house and lot where the defendant now lives, levied upon and will be said to said said of the said of the

U. S. Marshal for the Middle District of Tempesser TERMS REDUCED THE CREAPEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

Is consideration of the increased and still increasing patron-age of THE MPMPHIS APPEAL, under the cash system, age of THE REBIFELS APPEALS, answering cash system, e proprietors have determined upon the reduction of the antiription price of their Weekly Paper.
For cluts under tem, or single subscribers, the Weekly Appeal, il hereafter be formished at \$2.00 for each copy.
To cluts of ten and upwards it will be furnished at \$2.00 for the core. each copy
When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression,
and the vast amount and variety of the realing matter it centains,
it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest
newspaper published in the South,
Clubs may be made up in selebbeckness without respect to post

Any person sending as a club of twenty, at the foregoing rates will be entitled to receive one capy gratia for one year. Old clab may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms. The terms of the Daily and Tri. Weekly will remain as herein

R. S. HOLLINS & CO. WHOLDS ALE Dealers in Boots, Shore, Hote, Cape, Trunks, Carper Bage, &c., No. 3 Nashville Inn Block, North East Corner Public Square, Nashville, Tennessee, are now in receipted

ally call the attention of Merchants buying in this marke EXCHANGE OFFICE FOR BENT. No be secupled by a Banker or Braker; first vale stand, next door to Merchants' Bank. State and County bends hought and sold on commission only.

State and County comes. Apply to W. B. SHAPARD, Pres. W. B. SHAPARD, Pres. NEW WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOE, AND HAT HOUSE. COPELAND, ARMISTEAD & CO., No. 63 Public Square, Nashville.

RE in receipt of their large and well selected stock of Hoots, Shoes Hats, Caps, and Trunks e invite the attention of more mants visiting our more COPELAND, ARRISTSAD & CO. TO BUSINESS MEN. HE Demouratic Herald, published by Mesars, Pope & Horn ley, at Columbia, Tennessee, is a first rate advertising no

and advertisements will be inserted promptly, and on rea-

will be attended to punctually; or address the Fuhlishers augle-dt-&-if POPE & HORSLEY LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Tract of Lund, shout 1,000 news, in Henderson country Tenna, 22 miles uset of Jackson and 8 miles northwest from Leatington. The old Ross Ferry rand, leading from Jackson to Nashville, passes through about the centre of the tract, on which there are two settlements, one firstly improved, consisting of a large wood Buelling House of six consfortable rooms and spartous entry, and satisfies out-buildings. This tract of land or farm is one of the best farms in Henderson country, its locality tine and production good; is now in a high state of cuttivation, with about 120 acres in Coston, and I believe the best-cop in the country, agreeable to the number of acres. Also, shout 110 acres in Corn, all good. This tract of land has about 80 heres of fine bearing land, suited for Cotton, and the remainder suited for Grain. On the north of said land thou is a newer failing grantic Creek with fine Springs, and runs parallel and through about 300 ceres of fine popiar and besch land, exceedingly rich. Its local ity and fertility is, I think, the best in Henderson county.

Those withing to purchase would do well to cill and examins the land and premises. My object is to red.

OCOEE HOUSE, CLEVELAND TENNESSEE, D. A. Tibbs, Proprietor. THIS Robel is a spacious new brick building just completed. The proprietor has incurred a heavy expense in fitting up and furnishing the rooms, to make them neat and conductable. The house is now epen for the reception of boarders, visibers and travelers; and the proprietor can afford ample accommodations for 150 persons. An amnises, with a good and safe team, will be at the dupot to convey passengers to the Hotel and lack to the depot again. The proprietor intends to try to make it a first class there and hone to above a liberal patername. pet again. And proper to share a liberal patrunage.

DANIEL A. TIBBS, Proprietor.

ALLISON, ANDERSON & CO. POREIGN AND DOMESNIC DRY GOODS. And Heady Made Clothing,

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the trade generally, that we are in receipt of our stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Rendy Made Clothing.

Which we offer for CASH or to panetual dealers, at a small advance on Eastern cost.

Our stock embraces all the varieties usually kept in a Wholesale Bry Goods House, and was selected with great care and tasts, and at prices as low as the market afforded.

We therefore invite those visiting our market to call and examine our goods and prices, as we are determined to offer inducements to those wishing to purchase. ALLISON, ANDERSON & CO. VALUABLE BEAL ESTATE, |

WHAL sell or runt (possession given immediately) that well-known Taxeen Stand, the SPRINGFIELD HOTEL with large Stable and Ganien attached. Would also let go with it, on hire, several radiable board sersonts. Desiring to change my position, I would sell my residence one of the most pleasant and brantiful in the place, and a until farm or two must be torn, sell watered and set in grass. W. LOWE. Sprinfield, Tenn., August 24th, 1858-16.

NOTICE

A. MORRISON & CO., No. 72, Public Square, near City Matel, Piret Large Luction Sale of Pall WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

American, French, and German

FANCY GOODS.

It is the Linear, Linear, Linear Shirt Francis, Linear Shirt Francis, Linear Shirt Francis, Linear Shirt and Coveres, Early Accorded to the Linear Shirt Accorded to the Linear Shirt Handberchiefs.

Hat and Cloth Brankes, Parension Cape, With many other Goods in the Small Ware Line, to which we incide the Shendley of more charts. A. MORRISON & CO.

GARDNER, SHEPHERD & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS,

MOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, Umbrellas, Tranks & Carpet Bags,

No. 2, Naskville Inn Block. MERCHANS are invited to examine our new Full and Winter stock of the above goods, which we shall offer accommodating terms.
augin-dicting terms.
GARDNER, SHEPHERD & CO. TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND

FOR SALE. With to sell the farm upon which I am now living, is to upon Oblide river, one unito slove its mouth, containing 150 acres, of which 100 acres are No. 1 liver Rottern Land, in a high state of cultivation the never failing. Suprings and a good Orchard, Albo, a fain of assection to the Manston, that fresh meets can be preserved in at all seasons of the year; this farm lies one mile east of Collan, Tennessee.

One other tract faur interests of Collan, Tennessee, insucting the property of the Combelland river, containing 600 acres, of which fails acres are in a high state of cultivation; four never failing species are in a high state of cultivation; four never failing species are in a high state of cultivation; four never failing species are not a light state of cultivation; four never failing species are not a likely state, and as productive as any lands in the State. Any person wishing to purchase, can call upon me as my house, one mile cast of Colina, Tennessee. I will take great plantage in showing said farm to any person wishing to purchase. Address me at Colina, Jackson county, Tennessee.

MAGGAZINES FOR SEPTE MEER.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER. The Atlanta Monthly. Harper's New Monthly Magnature. Lealie's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion.

Goleg's Lady's Book Graham's Magazine. Peterson's Magazine. For sale by 30HN TOKE & CO. NASHVILLE AND LEBANON, CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY,

Naddition wasy require daily small line of four horse coaches from Nashville to Lebaness, there will be on the read, an Omnitue and entra Coaches sufficient to marry the straignts of Cumberland University to Lebaness with dispatch. For seal apply to the General Stage office, under the Commercial Hotel, Cadar street, Nashville

Frank Lealies' New Monthly Magazine for September,
Just received by august F. HAGAN.

100 BAGS BALTIMORE COFFEE, for sale 100 BAGS BALTIMOBE COFFEE, for min 100 BAGN HALTIMORE COFFEE, for sale platon & Co., is College st. 100 HAGN HALTIMORE COFFEE, for sale 100 HAGS HALTIMORE COFFEE, for sale

100 BAGN BALTIMORE COFFEE, for sole chesp by DZLLON & CO., 15 College st. 100 RAGS BALTIMORE COFFEE, for sale cheap by DILLON & CO., IS College at.

POCKET CUTLEMY,
NADDLERY HARDWARE,
AXES, CHAINS, &c., &c., &c. AVE just received and spensed their Fail and Win-

No. 47 Public Square. PRESH ABBIVALS At No. 21 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn-SNYDER & PRIZZELL

ARE OPENING TO-DAY ADIES' Fine Kid Slippers, (large bows;)

" heat do."

" Buots;

" Buykins;

" Embresiderest Velvet Slippers; st Plain do Lasting do Children's fine Kid Ankle Ties: do do Roots.

FALL AND WINTER. 1838. MORGAN & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Bealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIO STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING. NO. 48 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

If are now in receipt of our amortment of Pall and Winter Dry Good, Varioties, and Ready-made Clothing, embracing all the grades and styles of such goods usually offered by us, and comprising many lines in which we have not heretofore dealt. We call the attention of buyers particularly to our Fancy De-partment, as in the selection of goods under this head, we have deviced unusual cure and differition. We are matted to exhibit this season, a more obtainst display of Fine Goods than upon any Believing that with our Stock and our Prices, we can induous the closest logger of goods to don! with us, we invite the trade a close examination of both.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18, 1858.

MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 49 Present Square.

Massivitate, Aug. 102, 1959. NEW DRUG STORE. NO. 9 SOUTH MARKET STREET. JAMES L. POWELL,

WHOLSPALK DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., HAS in store an assorting of everything usually kept in a Brug Store—all fresh and of the best quality. He invites the partunage of dealers, believing that he can make it to their interest to buy of him. To the trade he best confident of girling axisfaction, as it will be his first endeavour to see that no mistakes shall be made in putting up modicines, &cc. 1914-if 1000 KEGS WHITE LEAD-In store and for microw for cast by JAS, L. POWELL wholemic Druggist, No. 9 South Market st.

50 Mr. CEGARN, all brands, in store and for mie low for each by JAS, L. POWELL, Wholesale Bruggist, No. 9 South Market st. 200 BOXES GLASSWARE, of every description in store and for sale low for each by JAS, L. POWELL, Wholesale Druggist, No. 9 South Market st.

IQUORS, of all kinds, in store and for sale low for each
JAS. L. POWELL,
Jy15 Wholesale Druggist, No. 9 South Market st. GROSS MASON'S HLACKING—In stare and for mie low for cash by JAS. L. POWRLL, Wholesale Druggiet, No. 9 South Market st. PERFUMERY, of all kinds, in store and for sale low for mak by JAS. L. POWELLS. Wholemie Druggist, No. 9 South Market st. JOOPY.AND'S HITTERS—In store and for mis low for cash by JAS. L. POWELL, jyls Wholesale Druggist, No. 9 South Market st. COD LIVER OIL In store and for sain low for cash

Wholesale Druggist, No. 9 South Market st. PAT. COLOCYNTH COMP.—In store and for sale Jas. L. POWELL, Jas. Wholesale Bruggist, No. 9 South Market al. CAMPRON-In sters and for sale low for cash by JAS. L. POWELL, Wholesale Bruggist, No. 9 South Market st. NO. 41 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

REAR TARTAR-In store and for low for cash by

JAS. In POWELING Wholesale Druggist, No. 9 South Market st. A ROM. SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS—Is store and for sala low for each by JAS. L. POWELL, Wholesale Druggist, No. 0 South Market st. FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND CINES for sale low for case by

JAS. L. POWELI,

y and o cope if. No. 9 South Market st.

W. H. WEBB & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING. NO. 61, PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, W are now in receipt, and will continue to receive from day to day a large and well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, NOTICE

Is HEREBY given that the Agracy held by Martin Sulphacher for Marcus Fechisimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is from this date at discoult used.

MARGUS FECHIEIMER.
Leopold 5. Fechisher is my legal constituted Attorney to setup the business.

Nashville, August 25, 1858—trie?

Manufactured under the immediate eye of our senior partner, which will be subblow to cash and prompt time dealers.

Among our pools will be found a good for of Shrives and Bryanewers of all thinks, Eachbert Goods, and Semansless Garringents.

Supera will find it to their interest to examine our stock before laying classrhers.

Angle of the immediate eye of our senior partner, which will be subblow to cash and prompt time dealers.

Among our pools will be found a good for of Shrives and Bryanewers of all thinks, Eachbert Goods, and Semansless Garringents.

Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before laying classrhers.

1858. and Winter Goods. BY TRABUE A LUCUS.

Wi will self stantish to the lighted history, willowing to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 7th, 8th and 9th, 1836,

Clettes, Chesteneres, Satjante and James.
Velvet, Castaneres, Satjante and plaid Vertitiges;
Trisumings, the prestor vertety of the above goods we had over below others.
F. Allinch, Burnelly, also American, they State, S. Potter,
Beckingham and Denders Prints with every other securit and the
of prints known to this trade, all of which will be allered back
in lots to self-merchants only. AESO. Franch, German and English Meri jos of all grades and calents; Franch Delakon of Intent styles, Franch Delakon and Chalunger Robert Smallful;

At paces and Behalise Fashen in great version;
Sift warp, and woul black and figured Alpanas.

Figured Alpahas, in all colors:

Si Lastler' Decay cilies, with every new and desirable descriptions of Lastler' Decay cilies, with a line of pools before state.

30 bales Tickings, and 30 bales white, sed and yellow Harmony, Losler' Decay Frimmings, Hooped Feltes, Ellipson, Velvets har Maniles and Clusky, were and nothing plant Behalis of Traveling Decays and Closky, Lastler' French needly worked Collary, has seenly weeked Stowes and Collary, in seenly worked Collary, has seenly weeked Stowes and Collary, has been and Maniles, black cilie Closky, Man's and Ladder' Blacky, and every quality and kinds, all and had wood downed plants, high collect 4-4, 34 and 37, all works, plant Librarys, Negro Blantsons, fine Bed Blankets, a large line of Loopard and plant Traveling Hankets, fine Beaver Petersham Overreatings, Lion Safe and Plant Overreatings, Negro. Beast and Due Sales Overcoulings,; hims, gray and because Mackinson Standars for castle. Beaver Cloths, 6-4 wish, doc, doc, the —stock large.

30 balis of very lind and brand of brown Dunceling;
50 cases of all qualities, widths and branks of blantshad downedles.

We have 40% cases of Boste and Shore;
Fine east water proof deside saind Boots;
Fine east water proof deside saind Boots;
Fine-east saire proof deside sound Comprise Gathers;
Fine-east deside early soled Roots;
Fine-east is inch large. Energy top Boots;
Beart's Receptus, A. No. 1; Whitney's Bregans, A. No. 1;
Whitney's Heel Boots, for halley;
Whitney's tracer proof Shore, high out;
Wheeler's tracer top Tranch call Roots;
Edwards's halles' French bostes this Roots;
Edwards's halles' French bostes this Roots;
Edwards's halles' French Deside;
Edwards's halles' French Deside;
Blanchard's high beel Comprise Shore;
Blanchard's high beel Comprise Shore;
Blanchard's high top Comprise Shore;
Blanchard's high top Regans; To cases hip and med Builts;
Edwards known balles' high group, and hip Boots;
Cordinad & Bro.'s was Brogans, for men and lays;
Tipland & Haller's colederates Nero Boots and Brogans, with a large line of the lest makes and kinds, to all of which we lart's

A1.50-Ready made Cloffsing, in tyeny variety; Fine French cloth Coats, entra trianness; Fine Beaver Overcouts, extra trianness; Lion skin and Fineh Overcouts; Blandet. Nogro Bead, and Bear Skin Over

stock.

Lines and Marseillus Rosson Shiris;
Shirt Rossons, great variety; 150 dec. shirts of every grade;
So dec. blue, red and grey, all week kneep bosons Shirts;
So dec. check shirts; 150 dec. chints fibres—beautiful.
So dec. theken striped Shirts; 150 dec. cott in Overallu;
So dec. week not Shirts and Descere, of all qualifice;
Gloves of every kind; Saupenberg, a large shock; Sanda, then
and facer; sitk How, all qualities: Canton Ennuel Shirts and
Drawers; cotton drill Drawers, and Aiment every article wanted in
men's and boys' Fernishing Goods. Call' and examine them he
fore sale.

All kinds of knives and Foria, Science, Pocket Knisse, Anna, Spades, Showels and longs, Acc., Acc., doc.

In culling your attention to our first min for fall and winter, we feel that we can inside and urgs you to be on band enchaling of this min, from the fact that this stock of goods is all new and perfect, and is from the best and roost popular manufacturing and impacting house in the United States. In this stock will be found all the new styles and kinds brought to this market. Do not begat Tuesday, September 7, the first day of the sale.

TRANCE de LEGUID.

Torses liberal. City and country merchants will find on come a pleasant place of retreat during sale house, as we will set allow dramming on any accounts whatever, as we will read to the come of allow dramming on any account whatever. BRANSFORD, M'WHIRTER & CO.

POHEIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS No. 3, Inn Block, Nashville, Toun.

SPORTURE AND WHIGHDALLS DESCRIPT TO

W most respectfully invite finalization of the train; to the wory extensive and well asserted state BRY-GOODS,

Rendy-made Clothing, Mantles, Varieties which we see now receiptor and will have made for exhibition by the 25th of August. Our stock is comprised in part of Brown & Bienched Shirtings & Sheetings

3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 Osnaburgs, Grain Sacks; Prints, Checks, Tickings, Plaid Linseys! Flannels, Blankets, Tweeds, Jenns, Sails Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' trim

French, German and English Merinson Clonks, Manties, Shawls; Muslins

American and French, Plain and Printed

Luces & Embroideries, Ladies' Dress Trim-Bonnet Taffeta and Velvet Hibbons Ex. henvy Twilled Jeans, Linseys and Nogro Binnkets for Pinnters: Rendy-made Clothing, Buttons, Thread, Combs, Jew-

The latest designs of Brees Soods and Drees Triminings will be added to the stock, as they may make their appearance in the BRANSFORD, H'WHIRTHE & OR

DOUGLAS & CO., No. 53 Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENNESSES.

Will now offer for sale, on accommutating terms, (such as may be contracted at time of each sale,) 2,786 packages Fail and Winter Merchan-CONSISTING IN PART OF

Negro Brown and Missal

ers of the articles in which we deal is wide ground, and it mowher confined.

We combust all our buying of Goods with ready sunsay, and thus try to protect outractives from the occasional assessing of paying above value for any article we may buy.

We have ample useds and increase some, and are otherwise soft prepared to de business to any product extent. No latter in the Entired States of equal magnitude can practice greater consensy in the conduct of its lateness. We add as low as we can to be compensated for the labor and risk of trade, but no lower unless it be to secure ready messey. We are free buyers of good quality well packed feathers, gir-seng and beesmax at all they are worth, and lavins chimmens to any extent, to be paid for an delivery with money paying hank notes or the thing Stelf, if demanded. Ture socks, and county library and irvorn jenns, are purchased by us with more handles at to time of delivery.

Buyers of goods at windomle will find the Nashville unitable as all or better furnished with fall and winter stocks of goods than our before. It is now the market for nice things and good basins for those who know how to pay. Our own is not the only at the college. DOUGLAS & CO.

CHOCKER'S SCHOOL WHITE'S CHESE SPRINGS. THE next session of this School will open on Manning the oth day of September.

HATES ON PRODUCE FROM Nushville to Memphis.

The above special rates on Produce take effect on and after this date. Wheat, Corn and Flour will be charged local rates, values shipped in one loads; my, Wheat 275 Sushels, Corn. 300 Scaletta and Flour 73 Barreis per har. CHAS. W. ANDERSON, NASHVILLE, AUGUST 19th, 1858. W.E., the undersigned, receivers, stormward sellers of Cotten, have agreed upon the fellowing scale of charges, vis a Receiving said Weighing. Its cents per bule. Receiving, Weighing and Storage, for two mustbs or less, 50 ents per bale.
For each additional month, or fraction of a month, 1934 ocean

For bale.
For selling, mendering account of mire, &c., 25 conts per bale,
For selling, with funds in hand, 30 cours per bale.
The above charges will be strictly adhered to in every festance.
FISHER, WHELESS & CO.
A. HAMILTON.
J. A. HEALISTER & CO.
AMELISTER & CO.
FORMSON, WHATER & CO.

COPPESS, and large is lighter College, for mir large and make the large and the large

Harris current